GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Sanctions a Scheme for organising the conversion of Rural waste into Compost manure.

READ—

Memo No. E. C. 1112—45-46, dated 15th January 1946, from the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning, forwarding letter No. E. C. Agri. 522—45-46, dated the 8th January 1946, from the Secretary, Committee for Agriculture of the Economic Conference, forwarding a Scheme for the manufacture of Compost from Agricultural wastes. (Rural waste Compost Scheme).

2. Letter No. C. F. 405—45-46, dated the 20th March 1946, from the Secretary, Co-ordination and Finance Committee, communicating the views of the Committee on the Scheme.

3. Government OrderNo. A. F. 1797-8—Agri. 257-45-12, dated the 17th September 1946, according sanction to the continuance of the Town Refuse Composting Scheme for a further period of three years from 1st August 1945, as a post-war scheme.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. Ct. 77—46-47, dated the 29th April 1947, from the Director of Agriculture, on the subject.

ORDER No. A. F. 7389-401—AGRI. 207-45-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26TH JUNE 1947.

The Director of Agriculture has submitted a scheme for organising the conversion of the rural wastes into compost manure. Under the scheme it is proposed to extend this activity to a large number of villages in the State within a period of 5 years. During the first year, work in 14 hoblis at a rate of one in each taluk will be taken up. From the second year onwards, the scheme will be extended to all the 9 districts in addition to two more taluks in each of the districts with the result that the scheme will be operative in 32 taluks. In subsequent years the expansion of work will go on at the rate of 18 fresh taluks per year, so that by the end of the fifth year all the taluks in the State will be benefited. Since simultaneously the number of hoblis where the scheme is in operation will also be increasing, it is estimated that in all about 250 hoblis covering approximately 10,000 villages in the State would be benefited in the course of five years.

In each district there will be a District Assistant, drawn from the cadre of Agricultural Inspectors and the work in each taluk will be under the charge of a Compost Demonstrator. The Bio-Chemist, Composting Scheme, will supervise the entire scheme and give technical guidance while the other staff of the present Town Compost Scheme will co-operate in the working of the proposed new scheme and render necessary assistance. Field staff to carry out propaganda and demonstrations, is also provided. The Bio-Chemist, Compost Scheme, who is in charge of the Town Refuse Compost Scheme, is drawing Rs. 300 from August 1945 in grade Rs. 125—25/2—300. As the work is of an arduous nature and as the officer has to tour extensively, the Director has recommended that he may be given a new grade of Rs. 300—25—600 and started on Rs. 400 per mensem, on assuming charge of the scheme. The Director also proposes that he may be given an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem in addition to his pay, during the first year when he will be in additional charge of this scheme. It is further proposed to give an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem to an Assistant Bio-Chemist of the Town Refuse Compost Scheme as he will be entrusted with the additional work in respect of this scheme and later to take him on his pay in the same grade *viz.*, Rs. 100—15/2—175 for full-time employment in this scheme.

The Director further reports that the Scheme was discussed at the fourth meeting of the Board of Agriculture and also at the first meeting of the Committee for Agriculture and was approved. Subsequently, it was considered by the Co-ordination and Finance Committee and approved by them with a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 56,250 and a total recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,49,293 in a period of five years.

In order to stimulate increased production of manure by the raiyats of the village, the Director proposes to pay the villagers during the first year a cash bonus on the targets fixed in advance. For this purpose, he suggests two targets, *viz.*, Target A and Target B. Target A fixes the production of compost of 150 C.Ft. and Target B of 100 C. Ft. of manure per year per head of cattle. A bonus of annas 12 and annas 6 per ton (50 C. Ft.) of compost prepared for A and B Targets respectively is also proposed to be paid. For the award of the bonus, the Director proposes to consult the village panchayets and to enlist the active co-operation of Grama-sudharakas and on their recommendation and after the State Bio-Chemist of the Compost Scheme is satisfied with the production results, payment of bonus will be made. He further proposes to award a silver cup costing about Rs. 200 to the hobli that produces the highest tonnage of compost.

It is explained that the compost produced in this scheme will be the property of the raiyats and not of the Government. Thus, while there will be no direct income to Government from this scheme, it is expected that the money spent on it will result in the production of larger quantities of manures, the use of which will result in yield of more crops, and will contribute towards increasing the agricultural prosperity of the State. The scheme, as worked out by the Director of Agriculture, involves an expenditure of Rs. 56,250 non-recurring and Rs. 2,48,790 recurring over a period of five years.

In the circumstances, Government are pleased to sanction the proposals of the Director of Agriculture with the observation that the scheme should be put into operation in rural parts as early as possible.

The schedule of expenditure, the details of the staff sanctioned and the programme of work to be carried out are detailed in the statements I, II and III appended to this order.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy*

STATEMENT No. I.

List of Districts and Taluks where the work is to be taken up in the first year.

	Districts	*Taluks*	*Hobli provisionally selected*
1	Tumkur ...	(i) Tumkur ...	(i) Kasaba.
		(ii) Kunigal ...	(ii) Kasaba.
2	Kolar ...	(i) Kolar ...	(iii) Kasaba.
		(ii) Bowringpet ...	(iv) Bethamangala.
3	Mandya ...	(i) Mandya ...	(v) Kasaba.
		(ii) Seringapatam	(vi) Kasaba.
4	Kadur ...	(i) Kadur ...	(vii) Sakrepatna.
		(ii) Chickmagalur	(viii) Kasaba
5	Hassan ...	(i) Hassan ...	(ix) Dudda.
		(ii) Chennaraya-patna.	(x) Kasaba.
6	Shimoga ...	(i) Shimoga ...	(xi) Kasaba.
		(ii) Chennagiri ...	(xii) Kasaba.
7	Chitaldrug	(i) Davangere ...	(xiii) Kasaba.
		(ii) Challakere ...	(xiv) Kasaba.

STATEMENT No. II

Cost of Scheme—Field Establishment.

Field Establishment	Total for I year	Total for II Year		Total for III Year		Total for IV Year		Total for V Year	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1 District Assistants 7 on Rs. 50 in 50—5—100.	4,200	District Assts. 9 7 on 55 2 on 50 in 50—5—100	5,820	District Assts. 9 7 on 60 + 2 on 55	6,360	District Assts. 9 7 on 65 + 2 on 60	6,900	District Assts. 9 7 on 70 + 2 on 65	7,440
2 Compost Demonstrators 14 on Rs. 25 in 25—3/2—40.	4,200	Demonstrators 32 18 on 25 14 on 25 in 25—3/2—40	9,600	Demonstrators 50 18 on 25 18 on 25 14 on 28	15,504	Demonstrators 68 18 on 25 18 on 25 18 on 28 14 on 28	21,552	Demonstrators 82 14 on 25 18 on 25 18 on 28 18 on 28 14 on 31	26,904
3 Peons for each District, 7 on Rs. 11—½—15.	924	9 on 11	1,188	9 on 12 in 11—½—15	1,296	9 on 12	1,296	9 on 13	1,404
4 Compost Fieldman 1 on Rs. 30 in 30—2—40	360	1 on 32	384	1 on 34	408	1 on 36	432	1 on 38	456
5 Fixed T. A. at Rs. 250 per annum per Assistant.	1,750	Rs. 250 per Asst. per annum.	2,250	For 9 Assts.	2,250	For 9 Assts.	2,250	For 9 Assts.	2,250
6 T. A. to Compost Fieldman ...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
7 Fixed T. A. at Rs. 100 per annum per Demonstrator.	1,400	Rs. 100 per annum per Demonstrator.	3,200	For 50 Demonstrators.	5,000	For 68 Demonstrators.	6,800	For 82 Demonstrators.	8,200
8 Contingencies and expenses for demonstration at Rs. 500 per annum per District.	3,500	At Rs. 500 per annum.	4,500	At Rs. 1,100 for each District per annum.	9,900	At Rs. 1,500 per District per annum.	13,500	At Rs. 1,500 per District per annum.	13,500
Total cost for Field Establishment ...	16,434		27,042		40,818		52,880		60,254

STATEMENT No. III.

Technical Control Establishment.

Sl. No.	Particulars	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	State Bio-Chemist in grade Rs. 300—25—600.	(An allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem) Rs. 1,200.	4,800	5,100	5,400	5,700
2	Assistant Bio-Chemist in grade Rs. 100—15/2—175 (1).	(An allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem) Rs. 240.	1,560	1,560	1,740	1,740
3	Accounts Clerk on Rs. 50 in 50—5—80 (1).	600	660	720	780	840
4	Typist on Rs. 40 in 30—5/2—50 (1) ...	480	480	540	540	600
5	Peons on Rs. 11 in 11—½—15 (4) ...	528	528	576	576	624
6	Travelling Allowance ...	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500
7	Contingencies ...	500	500	500	500	800
	Total ...	5,048	10,528	10,996	12,036 Total for 5 years	12,804 = 51,412

Records with Government Review thereon the Administration Report of the Department of Labour in Mysore for the year ended June 1946.

READ—

Adiministration Report of the Labour Department for the year ended June 1946 received with letter No. A. 2043—46-47, dated 17th—23rd December 1946 and letter No. K. 1944, 46-47, dated 29th January 1947 from the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore.

ORDER No. S. R. 4898-4909—L.W. 58-46-6, DATED BANGALORE, THE 28TH JUNE 1947.

Recorded.

General.—Labour conditions in the Industrial concerns were generally peaceful, except in the Kolar Gold Field, where a prolonged general strike prevailed from 7th January 1946 to 22nd March 1946 involving 19,000 workers. The strike terminated as a result of an agreement promoted between the parties by the Commissioner of Labour with the co-operation of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police. Minor Labour strikes in some of the comparatively smaller Industrial concerns were brought under control.

The Labour Exchange was re-organised and expanded for facilitating the absorption of demolished personnel in Civil life. The Commissioner of Labour was appointed *Ex-Officio* Director for Re-settlement and Employment in Mysore. A whole-time Deputy Director of Re-settlement and Employment was appointed to be in charge of the re-organised Regional Employment Exchange. Out of the 412 men who registered their names, 33 persons were absorbed in the vacancies reserved in the Government service. Nine persons were recommended for being granted facilities for further education. Twenty-eight persons were given lands in the land Colonisation Scheme. Seventeen persons sought lands at either upset price or free of cost. Nineteen persons were recommended for various technical training courses.

Labour-Welfare.—Two model Recreation Centres in the working class areas in Bangalore City run by the Labour Department afforded recreation and other facilities such as indoor games, reading rooms, library, bhajana parties, etc., to Labourers. The provision of amenities and welfare measures continued to receive the attention of the employers of Labour in the State. The employers of large Industrial concerns continued to afford extra facilities to their employees such as housing, canteens, bathing ghats, dhoby khanas, milk supply centres, medical aid, maternity homes, free ambulance service, etc., and creches for workers' children. Some industrial concerns provided temple and bhajana mandirs, co-operative stores, grain depots for their workers. The Kolar Gold Mining Companies continued to distribute food-grains to their employers at subsidised rates. The Debt Redemption Scheme of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, was working satisfactorily. Educational facilities such as grant-in-aid schools for children and running adult literacy classes were also provided in certain establishments. The employees in Government Industrial concerns were afforded facilities for contribution towards Provident Fund and Service Gratuity.

There were 59 Associations of Employees functioning under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, during the year with a Membership of 30,285.

Industrial Disputes.—There were 28 industrial disputes pending before the Chief Conciliator at the beginning of the year. Thirty-four cases were referred to the Chief Conciliator bringing the total number of cases to 62 for instituting conciliation proceedings. Out of 62 cases, settlements were

eached in three cases and 23 cases were withdrawn. Failure of reconciliation in twenty cases was reported and published and 16 cases were pending. Two industrial disputes in which conciliation proceedings failed were referred to the Court of Arbitration.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—There were in all 2,729 (3,278) cases of injuries by accident in respect of which a sum of Rs. 2,95,486 (3,73,838) was paid as compensation under the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act. Out of these compensation paid in respect of occupational diseases, particularly silicosis in Kolar Gold Fields, amounted to Rs. 1,86,801 as against Rs. 2,72,124 in the previous year. The proposal for conducting a survey of occupational diseases was approved by Government and the appointment of a Medical Officer to conduct detailed survey was sanctioned.

Labour Welfare Board.—The Labour Welfare Board continued its activities during the year and reviewed the labour conditions. The following were some of the important subjects considered by the Board :—

(1) Measures to be taken under the Labour Act in the event of lightning strikes.
(2) Preventing employment of school-going children in Beedi Factories.
(3) Proposals regarding starting of training centres in Cottage Industries like Toy-making at Kolar Gold Fields.
(4) Registration of the Hotel Worker's Association under the Mysore Labour Act.
(5) Introduction of Legislation regarding Weekly Holidays Act.
(6) Opening of a Civil Dispensary for the benefit of Nandydroog Mines.
(7) Investigation of conditions of Women Labourers.

The Board also considered the following resolutions passed by the State Women's Conference held at Davangere:—

(i) Extension of Maternity Leave.
(ii) Reduction of working hours for women in Factories.
(iii) Provision of Creche for children in Mill and Factories.
(iv) Provision for conveyance to employees if the distance from their house be more than a mile.
(v) Increase of leisure interval in Factories.
(vi) Appointment of a Committee to consider Welfare of Women.

In September 1945 three Lady Members were nominated to represent the interests of women labourers on the Labour Welfare Board.

The Minister for Labour as the Delegate for Mysore attended the Seventh Labour Conference held at New Delhi during November 1945 accompanied by the Labour Commissioner as his Adviser.

Out of the three candidates sent to Bombay for under, going training in Mill Labour Officers' Course in 1944, one is now on Foreign service with the Government of India and the other two have since been appointed as Assistant Commissioner of Labour. The proposal in respect of the appointment of three Labour Probationers was sanctioned.

The following are among the important proposals which were sanctioned during the year :—

(1) Re-organization of the department and placing it and the staff on permanent and pensionable basis.
(2) A statistical section for the collection, compilation and publication of statistics.
(3) Executive Assistants to the Assistant Commissioners of Labour for the collection of Statistics, inspection of Labour Associations and to promote Labour Welfare.
(4) Appointment of a whole-time Assistant Commissioner of Labour for Bangalore Division with the necessary staff.

Labour Legislation.—Questions relating to Industrial Diseases Act with special reference to Silicosis, amendment of the Mysore Labour Act, Enactment of Employment of Children Act, unemployment Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers and Rules for the Conduct of Elections to the Executive Committee of Labour Associations registered under the Mysore Labour Act, were under the consideration of Government.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Sanctions the creation of New Divisional Offices at Mysore and Tumkur instead of the present Shimoga and Kolar Divisions and another office at Bangalore for procurement and distribution of yarn in addition to the existing office.

READ—

Government Order No. D. 5727-8—I. & C. 121-44-8, dated the 7th February 1946, sanctioning the Expansion Scheme of Government Yarn Depots and Production Centres in the State.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. E. 471—46-47, dated the 17th January 1947, from the Director of Textiles in Mysore, submitting proposals for the creation of New Divisional Offices at Mysore and Tumkur instead of the present Shimoga and Kolar Divisions and another office at Bangalore for procurement and distribution of yarn in addition to the existing Office.

3. Letter No. 1300—Books, dated the 30th January 1947, from the Comptroller to Government, forwarding the proposition statement duly verified by him.

4. U. O. Note No. E. 668—46-47, dated the 13th March 1947, from the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, agreeing with the proposals made by the Director of Textiles.

ORDER NO. D. 7265-6—I. & C. 121-44-20, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH JUNE 1947.

The Director of Textiles reported in May 1946 that as per the decisions arrived at at the meeting of the Textile Superintendents held in his chambers on 20th February 1946, he was issuing orders for the creation of divisional offices at Mysore and Tumkur instead of the present Shimoga and Kolar Divisions and another office at Bangalore for yarn procurement and distribution work in addition to the existing divisional office at Bangalore and requested approval of Government for his proposals. Subsequently he reported in his letter dated the 17th January 1947, that the new divisional office at Mysore and the office of the Additional Textile Superintendent, Bangalore, in charge of yarn procurement and distribution had already been created and were functioning in addition to the existing divisional office at Bangalore and that the divisional office at Kolar would be closed and the new office at Tumkur would be opened shortly. He also stated that as the Additional Textile Superintendent in charge of yarn procurement and distribution work was also in charge of the Government Central Yarn and Cloth Depot, Bangalore, and as that office was functioning with the assistance of the staff, etc., sanctioned for that depot there was no need to entertain extra staff or to incur extra expenditure in that behalf and that the two new offices at Mysore and Tumkur would have to incur the undermentioned recurring and non-recurring charges :—

NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE—(proposed only).

		Rs.
Furniture and Equipment—		
(*a*) Four tables at Rs. 40 each	...	160
(*b*) Six chairs at Rs. 20 each	...	120
(*c*) Two almirahs at Rs 120 each	...	240
(*d*) Two racks at Rs. 60 each	...	120
(*e*) One Royal new Brief size Typewriter at Rs. 625 for each office	...	625
		1,265 × 2 = 2,530 only.

RECURRING EXPENDITURE.

		Rs.
Rent at Rs. 50 per mensem for each office	... 50 × 12 × 2 =	... 1,200 only.
		1,200

The Comptroller to Government while forwarding the proposition statement has stated that the proposals would involve an extra cost of Rs. 369 1/3 per mensem or Rs. 4,432 per annum under permanent establishment against a reduction of a like sum under temporary establishment.

The Additional Director of Industries and Commerce in charge of the textile section, who was consulted, has stated that the re-distribution of districts as proposed among the three Textile Superintendents with headquarters at Tumkur, Bangalore and Mysore would be conducive to efficient management of work in the Textile Department.

Government are pleased to sanction the proposals of the Director of Textiles. The proposition statement as sanctioned is appended to this order.

C. E NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*